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# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## BOLETIM OFICIAL

### SUPPLEMENT

(No. 2)

(SUPLEMENTO)

#### GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

##### ORDER

10/4/63 — Cus.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Removal of Difficulties Order, 1962, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force in these Territories, I hereby make the following Order:

Appeals against decisions or orders passed by the «Conselho do Serviço Técnico-Aduaneiro» shall lie to the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu instead of the «Conselho Superior Técnico-Aduaneiro» at Lisbon. The orders passed by the Lieutenant Governor in such appeals shall be final.

This order shall apply to all appeals now pending before the «Conselho Superior Técnico-Aduaneiro» at Lisbon.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

T. Sivasankar

Panjim, 22nd January, 1963.

##### ORDER

25/1/63 — Cus.

In exercise of the powers vested in me under paragraph 2 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Removal of Difficulties Order, 1962, read with

Decree-Law No. 28 778 dated 22-6-1938, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force in these Territories, I hereby make the following Order:

Iron or Steel Rails (excluding fish plates) imported at any port in these Territories, for the use of a Railway Administration in India, shall be exempt from the payment of all Customs duties and other taxes leviable on import.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

T. Sivasankar

Panjim, 28th January, 1963.

##### Notification

10/14/63 — Cus.

The following Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) dated 23-1-1963 is republished for information.

C. T. A. Pillai, Customs Adviser.

Panjim, 28th January, 1963.

«No. 16 — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section I of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government hereby appoints the First day of February, 1963, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

Sd/- (D. P. Anand)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India»

**ORDER**

20/2/63-Cus.

In exercise of the powers vested in me under paragraph 2 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Removal of Difficulties Order, 1962, read with Decree-Law No. 28778 dated 22-6-1938, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force in these Territories, I hereby make the following Order:

1. The rates of Customs duty leviable on the petroleum products described in column 2 of the Schedule to this Order, and imported into the Union Territory shall be as in column 3 thereof.

2. The aforesaid products shall be exempt from the payment of any other duty of Customs or tax, le-

viable on their importation under any Law for the time being in force in these Territories.

3. Out of the total amount of Customs duty collected under this Order, sums equivalent to those calculated at the rates immediately prior to the enforcement of this Order, shall be credited to the following accounts:

- (i) Taxa de Melhoramentos Municipais.
- (ii) Taxas Municipais de Compensação.
- (iii) Fundo da Assistência Pública.
- (iv) Fundo da Junta de Import & Export.
- (v) Fundo de Estradas e Caminhos Municipais.

4. This Order shall come into force immediately.

**SCHEDULE**

No. s/n 1	Description of products 2	Rate of duty 3
1	Mineral grease, including petroleum jelly:	
	(a) Lubricating grease .....	47-25 nP per Kilogram.
	(b) Petroleum jelly, white.....	39-15 nP per Kilogram.
	(c) Petroleum jelly, all other sorts .....	32-40 nP per Kilogram.
	(d) All others .....	27 per cent ad valorem.
2	Asphalt .....	27 per cent.
3	Pitch and Tar, not otherwise specified .....	35 per cent.
4	All sorts of mineral oils not otherwise specified:	
	(a) Mineral Colza oil .....	Rs. 246.24 per kilolitre at 15 degrees of Centigrade thermometer.
	(b) Transformer oil, including transil and switch oil .....	Rs. 270/- per kilolitre at 15 degrees of Centigrade thermometer.
	(c) Liquid Paraffin .....	Rs. 405/- per kilolitre at 15 degrees of Centigrade thermometer.
	(d) All others .....	27 per cent ad valorem.
5 (a)	Kerosene, that is to say, any mineral oil (excluding mineral colza oil and turpentine substitute), which has a flame height of eighteen millimetres or more, and is ordinarily used as an illuminant in oil burning lamps.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on Kerosene plus the excise duty for the time being leviable under the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, on like articles if produced or manufactured in the rest of India.
	(b) Any mineral oil [excluding kerosene as defined in sub-item (a), turpentine substitute and oils which are known to be used as fuel for any type of internal combustion engine] which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.	Rs. 45/- per kilolitre at 15 degrees of Centigrade thermometer.
	<b>EXPLANATION I.</b> «Mineral Oil» means an oil consisting of a single liquid hydrocarbon or a liquid mixture of hydrocarbons (except for associated impurities) derived from petroleum, coal, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, and includes any similar oil produced by synthesis or otherwise.	
	<b>EXPLANATION III.</b> «Flame height» shall be determined in the apparatus known as the smoke point lamp in the manner prescribed in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.	
	<b>EXPLANATION III.</b> «Flashing point» shall be determined in accordance with the tests specified in this behalf in the rules made under the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934).	
6	High Speed Diesel oil and Vaporizing oil, that is to say, any mineral oil (excluding mineral colza oil and turpentine substitute) which has its flashing point at or above seventy-six degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and satisfies either of the following requirements, namely:	
	(i) the oil has a flame height of ten millimetres or more but less than eighteen millimetres, or	
	(ii) the oil has a flame height of less than ten millimetres, but has a viscosity of less than fifty seconds by Redwood I Viscometer at one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and contains less than one quarter of one per cent by weight of any bituminous substance —	
6 (a)	High speed Diesel oil .....	Rs. 44-55 nP per kilolitre at 15 degrees of Centigrade thermometer or 16% ad valorem whichever is higher.

No. S.	Description of products 2	Rate of duty 3
1	(b) Vaporizing oil .....	Rs. 44-70 nP per kilolitre at 15 degrees of Centigrade thermometer or 16 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher.
7	Motor Spirit .....	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on motor spirit produced or manufactured in the rest of India. Rs. 19-70 nP per tonne or 16 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher.
8	(a) Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre.  (b) Industrial Fuel oils:  (1) Diesel oil, not otherwise specified, that is to say, any mineral oil which:  (i) has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; (ii) has a flame height of less than ten millimetres; (iii) contains one quarter of one per cent or more by weight of any bituminous substance, and (iv) possesses a viscosity of less than one hundred seconds by Redwood I Viscometer at one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.  (2) Furnace oil, that is to say, any mineral oil which:  (i) has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; (ii) has a flame height of less than ten millimetres; (iii) contains one quarter of one per cent or more by weight of any bituminous substance, and (iv) possesses a viscosity of one hundred seconds or more by Redwood I Viscometer at one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:  A. Diesel oil, other than High Speed Diesel oil, naked, in bulk ..... B. Furnace oil, naked, in bulk ..... C. All others .....	16 per cent ad valorem.  Rs. 25-60 nP per tonne. Rs. 12-80 nP per tonne. 16 per cent ad valorem.
9	Lubricating oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.	Rs. 44-50 nP per kilolitre at 15 degrees of Centigrade thermometer or 16 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher.
10	Crude and refined coal tar and coal pitch.	27 per cent ad valorem.
11	All products derived from refining of crude petroleum or shale (whether gaseous, liquid, semi-solid or solid in form), including refinery gases, lubricating oil and greases, waxes and coke, but excluding articles falling under item nos. 5 (a) and 7.	The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in the rest of India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.

**EXPLANATION:** References in this Schedule to «the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in the rest of India» shall be construed as references to the excise duty for the time being in force which would be leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in the rest of India, or, if like articles are not so produced or manufactured, which would be leviable on the class or description of articles to which the imported articles belong.

Panjim, 28th January, 1963.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

T. Sivasankar